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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/835,444	04/17/2001	Satoshi Kuroyanagi	35.G2788	5469
5514 75	90 01/18/2006	EXAMINER		
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA			PHILLIPS, HASSAN A	
NEW YORK, 1			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2151	
			DATE MAILED: 01/18/2000	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/835,444	KUROYANAGI, SA	ATOSHI			
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Hassan Phillips	2151				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE is not soft time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  The period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TE OF THIS COMMU 6(a). In no event, however, ma ill apply and will expire SIX (6) I cause the application to becom	JNICATION.  by a reply be timely filed  MONTHS from the mailing date of this cole ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	,			
Status							
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 Not</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.	•	e merits is			
Disposition of Claims							
4)  Claim(s) 1,6-9,11,16-19,23,24,27,28,31 and 32 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)  Claim(s) 1,6-9,11,16-19,23,24,27,28,31 and 32 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.  Application Papers							
	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>							
2) Notic 3) Inforr	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	Paper 5) Notice	ew Summary (PTO-413) No(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application (PTC 	)-152)			

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

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1. This action is in response to communications filed on November 1, 2005.

## Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 6-9, 11, 16-19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, and 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1, 6-9, 11, 16-19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Applicants Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Johnson et al. (hereinafter Johnson), U.S. Patent 5,113,519, and further in view of Dawson, U.S. Patent 5,727,155.
- 5. In considering claims 1, 9, 11, 19, 23, 24, 31, and 32, the AAPA discloses a communication device having an address book storing data of communication destination, the communication device comprising: first access means for accessing data of the address book in response to operations of a local user interface, and a

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display means for displaying a first guide on the local user interface, wherein the first guide display is operable by a local user to access data of the address book, (page 2, lines 4-6).

Although the AAPA shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to show: permitting or denying address book data changing requests from the first access means, or other devices on a network.

Nevertheless, permitting or denying data changing requests for a first access means, or a second access means from devices on a network was well known in the art at the time of the invention. This is exemplified by Johnson in a similar field of endeavor that teaches a distributed data processing system comprising: second access means for accessing data in response to requests from other devices on a network, (col. 6, lines 11-17); control means for deciding to permit or deny data changing requests from a first access means, and from the second access means, (col. 6, lines 24-35); and, the control means permitting changing the data from the second access means when the first access means does not have a write token, (col. 6, lines 24-35).

Thus, given the teachings of Johnson, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the AAPA to show second access means for accessing data in response to requests from other devices on a network, and a control means for deciding to permit or deny address book data changing requests from the second access means when the first guide display is displayed on the local user interface. This would have allowed for modification of the address data book by more than one access

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means in a safe, accurate, and efficient manner without creating undue overhead and network traffic, Johnson, col. 6, lines 1-11.

Although the modified teachings of AAPA shows substantial features of the claimed invention, they further fail to expressly show: denying address book changes from the second access means while the first guide is displayed on the local user interface, even if change of said address book is completed by said first access means.

Nevertheless, if such a feature was not implicit in the teachings of Johnson, (col. 6, lines 11-35), it was also well known in the art at the time of the present invention. In a similar field of endeavor Dawson discloses: first access means for accessing data in response to operations of a local user interface, (col. 7, lines 27-38); second access means for accessing data in response to requests from remote devices (220) on a network, (col. 7, lines 27-38); control means for deciding to permit or deny data changing requests from said second access means, (col. 6, line 62 to col. 7, line 65); first display control means for displaying a first guide display on the local user interface, wherein the first guide display is operable by a local user to access data from said first access means, and wherein said control means denies changes from said second access means while the first guide display is displayed on the local user interface, even if change of said data is completed by said first access means, (col. 6, line 62 to col. 7, line 65).

Thus, given the teachings of Dawson, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify AAPA to teach denying address book changes from the second access means while the first guide is displayed on the local user

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interface, even if change of said address book is completed by said first access means. This would have advantageously given authority to a user of the first access means. Thereby, allowing for dynamically controlling the second access means access to the address book, Dawson, col. 2, lines 31-54.

6. In considering claims 6 and 16, although the AAPA shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to show: permitting changing requests from the first access means in the event that a second guide display is displayed on other devices.

Nevertheless, Johnson teaches: permitting data changing requests from the first access means in the event that the data is being displayed on other devices, (col. 6, lines 36-39).

Thus, given the teachings of Johnson, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the AAPA to show permitting address data book changing requests from the first access means in the event that a second guide display is being displayed on a display of other devices. This would have made the address book data available for viewing and modifying by multiple devices in a distributed processing environment, in a safe, accurate, and efficient manner without creating undue overhead and network traffic, Johnson, col. 6, lines 1-11.

7. In considering claims 7 and 17, the AAPA discloses the address book storing addresses corresponding to multiple communication protocols for each destination.

See page 1, lines 21-25, and page 2, lines 1-3.

- 8. In considering claims 8 and 18, the AAPA discloses a means for accessing data of the address book in response to WWW server function requests from the remote devices. See page 1, lines 16-20.
- 9. In considering claims 27 and 28 Johnson teaches a computer-readable storage medium storing the computer program. See Fig. 5.

#### Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

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than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Hassan Phillips whose telephone number is (571)

272-3940. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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HP/

1/12/06

ZARNI MAUNG

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER